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[1005]

FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman & Co., in their freight circular dated Hongkong, 30th September, report:

The general tone of the market has, if anything, slackened since the issue of our last report under date of 10th instant, but nevertheless a few fixtures have been arranged under time charter conditions.

Since these fixtures, however, the local rice market, for all grades, has dropped to such an extent that prices quoted have not been at such a low level for something like the last nine years and business here must, therefore, until it improves, remain at a rather low level. News from Canton is to the effect that the new Military Governor has taken office, and affairs generally show that order is well on the way to being restored, and it is to be hoped that same will have a firming effect on our market.

Business up North is reported still firm. Saigon-Hongkong.—Although rates in this direction showed a slight tendency to rise when our last report was going to press, very little business has since been done, only two outside vessels under Chinese charter, having been fixed. These were made on a basis of 47 and 40 cents per picul, but as the charterers are also principals in the rice cargoes these figures cannot be looked upon as the current rate and, with the rice market here in its present state, it is difficult to give any exact idea of the rate.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 22nd August amount to 675,237 tons, as compared with 576,279 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round silver rice stands at \$4.40 per picul (o.b. for September-October shipment).

Bangkok-Hongkong.—The rate last reported, in this direction, as 70-90 cents per picul has, in the meantime, dropped to 65-65 cents per picul for inside outside the bar loading respectively and it may still show further weakening in consequence of most of the old contracts having been fulfilled—with little rice, therefore, coming down from the interior—and nothing much of the new crop being expected down before the end of the coming month.

Saigon-Philippines.—We have nothing further to report in this direction.

Saigon-Java.—A fixture in this direction has been made of a medium sized steamer at 80 cents and it is rumored that rather larger outside tonnage has been fixed at about 70 cents per picul. There is, however, a certain amount of demand—unsatisfied—in consequence of owners not being willing to route their boats so far south without definite return employment which at present, is scarce. Newchawo, Business has resulted, since our last report, in the fixing of three regular contracts with usual quantities, at 70 cents per picul, and a small Japanese vessel is also reported fixed from Dahu at 55 cents per picul.

Coal.—Very little business has been done owing, to an extent, to the comparative absence of loose tonnage and to stocks here being still plentiful with little enquiry.

Fixtures reported.—Hongkong-Canton, 50 per ton; Hongkong-Hongkong, \$4 per ton; SAIL TONNAGE LOADING ON TO LOAD—N/A.

U.S. NAVY PUZZLE.

BRITISH NAVAL EXPERT'S ATTEMPT TO SOLVE.

Archibald Herd, the *Daily Telegraph's* naval expert, discussing the new programme of the United States, says it exhibits, in its expansion and acceleration, the lessons of the Jutland battle. He adds:

"The more closely the Senate's action is examined the less easy it is to reach an estimate of its importance. Two considerations arrest attention. First, the United States Navy already is short of men as well as officers, and the ships can be built quicker than crews can be trained. The provision for additional personnel is quite inadequate.

"The second point is this: At present there is no dry-dock in the United States which can accommodate a battle cruiser about 200 feet longer than any present United States vessel. It takes longer to make a dry-dock than to complete such a man-of-war, and consequently the Americans will have four battle cruisers ready with all facilities for docking them at any point on the Atlantic Coast.

In the light of these and other circumstances, the real purpose of this action on the part of Congress in authorizing sixteen capital ships is that the Democrats have decided that, in view of the coming contest, they cannot afford to be outpaced by the Republicans.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT.—Finishing touches have been given to the installation of four anti-aircraft rifles aboard the dreadnought *Oklahoma* at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The big vessel, equipped with the new defensive weapons is expected to join the Atlantic Fleet. Her sister ship, the *Nevada*, is now with the fleet and is the heaviest among the ships.

After the fleet manoeuvres in October anti-aircraft rifles will be installed on all the other ships that make the Brooklyn Navy Yard their home port. Similar equipment will be placed aboard the *Nevada* and *Pennsylvania*. The *New York*, *Texas*, *Arkansas* and *Wyoming* will each mount two anti-aircraft rifles.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' PEACE PETITION.

17,000 SIGN AT DRESDEN IN A DAY.

The *Vorwärts* says that the petition for a "speedy peace without conquests" issued in accordance with the appeal of the party committee of the Social Democratic Party on August 11th received on the first day of its being offered for signature in Dresden 17,000 signatures. Many persons of the shopkeeping class signed, besides the working class, while officials partially held back. The collection of signatures is proceeding and promises to be a great success.

THE TRAINING RESERVE.

DETAILS OF THE REFORM.

An Army Council Instruction has been issued recently on the organization of the Training Reserve. It is stated that the main object of the Training Reserve is to facilitate the provision of drafts to regiments which have not sufficient men in their reserves to supply the drafts required.

Under the existing system all infantry reserves are trained in reserve battalions forming part of regiments. When a regiment suffers casualties which cannot be replaced at once by the trained men in its own reserves, it is necessary to transfer trained men from another regiment which has more reserves than it requires. This method is unpopular and cumbersome.

Under the new system the regimental reserves will be maintained at their full establishment so that full use may be made of the excellent training machinery of the Special Reserve battalions. Behind the regimental reserves will stand the Training Reserve as a general pool from which drafts can be found for any regiment which cannot find all the men it requires from its own regimental reserves.

The *Times* Military Correspondent observes that beyond stating that the change is intended to facilitate the provision of infantry drafts the Instruction is silent concerning the causes which have compelled the Army Council to effect such a considerable change in our recruiting machinery in the midst of a great war. We have, therefore, in order to present an *exposé des motifs*, to draw upon our memories for the origin of this reform.

RECRUITING AND RESERVES.

Recruiting has given us greater anguish than almost anything else since the war began, except munitions, and had there not been a Censorship to act as the patron saint of inefficiency some very hard things would have been said about it long ago. In extending the Army our line of least resistance and of greatest profit would have been to have taken the Territorial Force organization and to have built upon it through the Associations. But other views prevailed, and battalions as well as other units were accepted for New Armies at the suggestion of any local magistrate, or district, or town that proposed to raise one. No proper steps were taken in most cases to ascertain whether the district in question was able to maintain the new battalion in the field, and while one district might have far more units than it could support, another might have fewer than it should have formed. The Territorial Force, which had taken the field early in the war, found itself deprived in many cases of adequate reserves owing to the rush to join the New Armies, and many Territorial Divisions in various theatres of war have consequently been very short of men.

The full extent of the mischief became apparent when the war was in full swing and casualties became heavy. Then it was found that in certain regiments, and certain districts there were not enough reserves to maintain the strengths in the field, while in others there was a large surplus which could not be utilized. It became necessary to take power to transfer trained men from one regiment to another, and this very unpopular step caused intense feeling, and even commotion. As voluntary recruiting began to fail, the situation became worse. Large deficits appeared in our strengths abroad, and had it not been for the Military Service Act the Armies in the field would have withered away.

We must make every excuse for those who managed or mismanaged our recruiting under the voluntary system. They had to take men where they could get them, and when the recruits chose to come in. There resulted a great waste of power and of money, but we must not be unjust to the Adjutant-General's Branch during the first two years of the war, for, though it made many mistakes, it was working under the extreme disadvantage of a worn-out recruiting system for which it was not responsible, and, though it should have made a firmer stand for compulsion at a much earlier date, it certainly accomplished a good deal with sparse means.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION.

The arrival of a new Adjutant-General synchronized with the adoption of compulsion, and it became necessary for Sir Nevill Martin, who knew the Branch well, and had had a large experience of its work in France, to review the whole field, and to see what could be done to maintain existing units and to provide in advance for the probable requirements of the Army during a long war. Regimental feeling is very deep in the British Army, and the Territorial connexion, systematized by Cardwell and Wolseley and expanded by Lord Haldane, had been most fruitful in good results. But the good of the Army as a whole, and the success of a great cause, take precedence even of regimental feeling, and if the new changes may cause resentment in some quarters, people must learn to regard them from a higher standpoint and to count the *esprit de l'armée* above the *esprit de corps*.

It must be said at once that there is no design whatsoever to injure or destroy either our old Regular regiments, of which the New Armies form part, or the Territorial Force, which has won many laurels in the war and is likely still to form the nucleus of the national Army of the future. The good intentions of the War Office in this matter are proved by the retention, under the new system, of the Special and Extra Special Reserve battalions, and of a large number of Territorial Force Reserve battalions which are shown in Schedule A of the Instruction. These will be maintained as regimental reserves in each regiment, and they will always be kept up to full establishment by recruits who will join them directly and not through the Training Reserve. They will wear the uniforms and the badges of the regiments to which they belong, and when a draft is required for any regiment, the trained men will be taken first from these regimental reserves. But if the numbers of these regimental reserves are insufficient to find the necessary drafts, then the latter will be made up by the new Training Reserve. This Reserve will include all the remaining infantry reserve battalions now existing, including the 2nd Reserve and Local Reserve battalions, all of which are asked, for the good of the general cause, to discard their present regimental designations and to accept consecutive numbers as battalions of the Training Reserve. The constitution of this Training Reserve, showing the old and new designations and the establishments of each battalion, is shown in Schedule B of the Instruction. Drafts from the Training Reserve will normally be dispatched direct from the Training Reserve battalion. Such is the pith of the new system. The rest of the Instruction concerns details of administration. One need not make much of the totals of the establishments laid down, for it is probable that so far as numbers are concerned, only a part of the picture is revealed.

OFFICIAL NIGHT.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which official night ends, and begins during the month of October:—

Drafts.	Ends.	Begins.
Oct. 1st.	6.3 a.m.	6.23 p.m.
Oct. 2nd.	6.3 a.m.	6.22 p.m.
Oct. 3rd.	6.3 a.m.	6.21 p.m.
Oct. 4th.	6.3 a.m.	6.20 p.m.
Oct. 5th.	6.3 a.m.	6.19 p.m.
Oct. 6th.	6.4 a.m.	6.18 p.m.
Oct. 7th.	6.5 a.m.	6.17 p.m.
Oct. 8th.	6.6 a.m.	6.16 p.m.
Oct. 9th.	6.6 a.m.	6.16 p.m.
Oct. 10th.	6.4 a.m.	6.15 p.m.
Oct. 11th.	6.6 a.m.	6.14 p.m.
Oct. 12th.	6.6 a.m.	6.13 p.m.
Oct. 13th.	6.7 a.m.	6.12 p.m.
Oct. 14th.	6.7 a.m.	6.11 p.m.
Oct. 15th.	6.8 a.m.	6.10 p.m.
Oct. 16th.	6.9 a.m.	6.9 p.m.
Oct. 17th.	6.9 a.m.	6.9 p.m.
Oct. 18th.	6.9 a.m.	6.8 p.m.
Oct. 19th.	6.9 a.m.	6.7 p.m.
Oct. 20th.	6.9 a.m.	6.7 p.m.
Oct. 21st.	6.10 a.m.	6.6 p.m.
Oct. 22nd.	6.11 a.m.	6.5 p.m.
Oct. 23rd.	6.11 a.m.	6.3 p.m.
Oct. 24th.	6.11 a.m.	6.2 p.m.
Oct. 25th.	6.12 a.m.	6.2 p.m.
Oct. 26th.	6.12 a.m.	6.2 p.m.
Oct. 27th.	6.12 a.m.	6.1 p.m.
Oct. 28th.	6.13 a.m.	6.1 p.m.
Oct. 29th.	6.14 a.m.	6.1 p.m.
Oct. 30th.	6.14 a.m.	6.0 p.m.
Oct. 31st.	6.15 a.m.	5.59 p.m.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ORDERS.

An amended copy of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Orders published in our issue of Saturday last, have been issued showing that "A" Co., platoon 2, will assemble at Blake Pier for musketry to-morrow afternoon, at 3.45 p.m. instead of at 3.15 p.m., on Wednesday, "D" (not "E") Company will assemble at Volunteer Headquarters under C.S.M. Cooke, at 5.30 p.m., signallers at Volunteer Headquarters, at 5.15 p.m., "A" Co., Platoon 3, at Blake Pier for musketry, at 3.45 p.m., and the following members on the Cricket Ground (instead of at Blake Pier), at 5.15 p.m.:—Pte. J. T. Merck, Pte. J. M. Gordon, Pte. J. H. Barr, Pte. D. Muir, Pte. W. Robinson, Pte. P. Potts, Pte. H. H. Taylor, Pte. V. C. Parr, Pte. C. Stuart.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMAND.—The undersigned will take charge of the Police Reserve Force during the absence on leave of the D.S.P.

CENTRAL STATION CANTERS.—Members are informed that the chit system is abolished as from this date.

BILIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.—The Final between Cr. Sergeant 857 Rosario and P.C. 754 Mutton will be played at Headquarters' Club on Monday, October 2nd, at 5.30 p.m.

J. W. FRANKS, D.S.P. (Reserve).

THE "QUEUE GENERAL"

The people of Kiangsu are getting tired of the notorious "Queue General" Chang Hsun, who is now being attacked from all sides. Since the saving of the Republic, all the secret service bureaux have been abolished, save the one maintained by the General. This one is causing much mischief up and down the Yangtze Valley.

The Shanghai Kiangsu people held a meeting on September 20th at which it was decided that a telegram should be sent to Chang Hsun asking him why he does not obey the instructions of the Central Government to abolish the detective bureau. Chang Hsun also is defying the Government with regard to his appointment as Military Governor of Anhui, which office he flatly refuses to take over. It seems to us that Chang Hsun in the last five years has constituted himself a regular "Old Man of the Sea" on the back of the struggling Republic of China. We hope that the present Government will prove to have backbone enough to throw him off.—*China Press*.

up by the new Training Reserve. This Reserve will include all the remaining infantry reserve battalions now existing, including the 2nd Reserve and Local Reserve battalions, all of which are asked, for the good of the general cause, to discard their present regimental designations and to accept consecutive numbers as battalions of the Training Reserve. The constitution of this Training Reserve, showing the old and new designations and the establishments of each battalion, is shown in Schedule B of the Instruction. Drafts from the Training Reserve will normally be dispatched direct from the Training Reserve battalion. Such is the pith of the new system. The rest of the Instruction concerns details of administration. One need not make much of the totals of the establishments laid down, for it is probable that so far as numbers are concerned, only a part of the picture is revealed.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With wounds, the dangers of infection, and the pain of the wound, the patient is often in a state of great distress. It is often the case that the patient is in a state of great distress, and the pain is often the cause of the patient's distress. The patient is often in a state of great distress, and the pain is often the cause of the patient's distress.

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There are men and women in every locality who are being racked to death with Rheumatism. Many of them have tried electricity, liniments, Turkish and mineral baths, massage, etc., while others have been doctored until they have lost all hope and patience. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has, by its thousands of successful cures, demonstrated its superiority over any known treatment for the cure of Rheumatism. Through it sufferers have abandoned their crutches and are now able to walk and move freely. We have not to learn of a single instance where LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has not cured when given a fair trial.

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COMPANY MEETING.

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The sixth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the Company's Office, 85, George's Buildings, on Saturday, Mr. A. G. Gordon, president, and those also present were:—Messrs. T. F. Hough, E. J. Grist, F. Maitland, M. S. Northcote, R. Rodger, J. Robertson, M. W. Mark, H. Cruz, A. Keating, and Yuen Cheong, with Mr. W. Smith (Secretary).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, after which

The Chairman said:—In presenting the report of the year's working I should like to make a few remarks on the future prospects of this undertaking. The first steps taken were to purchase the sole rights for South China and certain other districts of a process for melting into ingots and moulds, scrap steel or steel made (if the demand justified the output) from crude iron ore or pig. The process can be adapted to any requirements, such as razor steel, locomotive wheel tyres, crossing points, and chairs etc., also special mild ingots for munitions of all description. In fact, steel castings are used in so many different branches of industry and for such a wide diversity of purposes—ranging from a tiny boat propeller to a 12 cwt. piston—that it would considerably exceed the limits of this report to attempt to give a list of all the purposes for which steel castings are utilized. I may say that the experimental tests of our products are never-ending, as is the case with all new undertakings in this part of the world. The only thing to be done was, and is, to persevere, and, of course, for a beginning, to risk a loss on the working, certain expenses having to be incurred, such as office rent, salaries of workmen, etc. The General Managers helped in this respect, by giving financial assistance, and this, without asking for remuneration for their services. This is now the sixth year since the formation of the Company, and I may safely say the year of its turning point, our products have given the greatest satisfaction, and, with the experience gained, a decided improvement in the financial success of our undertaking should be shown in each year as time goes on, as I myself am convinced it will do so—more especially, and more rapidly, if a greater interest is shown by the public in this essentially British institution. I have not the smallest doubt that, had the opportunity presented itself to business men in this Colony of nationality other than British to embark in such a project as ours they would have taken advantage of that opportunity, with the very possible result that companies in a large way of business here would have been, to a very great extent, dependent upon aliens for an immediate supply of steel castings. We need not, now, fear competition, or, rather, opposition, in this respect, for, as I have said, we are at last firmly established, and, with encouragement, we shall be able to supply all local needs for steel products; in fact all needs for such articles in South China. We are at present overwhelmed with orders for our products, which, owing to a lack of capital, we are at present not in a position to accept. We started five years ago with a two furnace plant; in two years from that time we erected two more, and now we have erected four more; in all two double sets of four furnaces in each set. That, we think, should meet all requirements for the present in the steel casting line. We have been asked why we do not work with open hearth, gas, or electric furnaces. The answer to that is, first, the outlay and cost of working them satisfactorily, and, secondly, the uncertain demand of orders. Therefore, until such time as the foundry department can be made to run in conjunction with mills for producing steel material from ingots, which keep the furnaces running day and night, crucible furnaces are more economical. Of course our main object, of which we have never lost sight, is to obtain the raw material direct from the mines now in existence in the south of China. We have been in communication with the Central Government, through the assistance of a powerful syndicate, with a view to obtaining a concession to work these mines in the district of Waichow and Kwangtung Province, which latter district is very rich in ore. We have the estimates for all necessary plant and machinery for the making of steel material of every description, suitable land has been surveyed, consisting of several hundred acres, with branch lines for cutting through from Canton in

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG FOOTBALL.

MEETING OF THE LEAGUE.

A general meeting of the Hongkong Association Football League was held at Victoria Barracks, for the purpose of receiving further entries and arranging fixtures.

Master Gunner May, R.G.A., presided over a large and representative gathering, and the following clubs were admitted to Division II:—Lusitano, South China Athletic, 87 Co. R.G.A., 88 Co. R.G.A., Hongkong Police Reserve, Royal Engineers, Islamics and University. The Hongkong F.C. also entered a second team, but it has not yet been decided for which division. The total entries for the two divisions now number twenty, so that the followers of the winter pastime will be well catered for during the coming season, which it is proposed to commence on the 21st instant. It was decided that the arrangement of fixtures shall be carried out by the Honorary Secretary and Mr. F. Wright.

The office of Vice-President, rendered vacant by the departure from the colony of Mr. W. H. Vivash, will be filled by Lieut. F. H. Baker, R.G.A., who was unanimously elected by the meeting.

The application of Mr. R. R. Wood to be permitted to play for the Staff and Departments was granted.

HONGKONG F.A.

At the annual general meeting of the Hongkong Football Association the third annual report and balance sheet were read and adopted, and the Association is to be congratulated on the healthy state of its finances. Reference was made to the very valuable services rendered to the Association by Mr. W. V. Pennell during the past year as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and it was unanimously decided that the Association's appreciation of his services and regret at his departure from the Colony should be recorded in the minutes. Appreciation of the good work done by Mr. F. Wright was also recorded.

The following officers were elected:—President, Mr. R. H. Hancock; Vice-President, Major F. A. Robertson; Council, Lieut. J. S. McCann, R.G.A., and Mr. A. T. Hamilton; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Sergeant T. W. Williams, R.E.; Referees' Board: Mr. F. W. Wright, Mr. F. W. Black, and Sergt. Bowles, 4/K.S.L.I.

order that we may bring down the raw material. In fact, everything is in readiness to go ahead with one of the largest undertakings in South China, which should do more to benefit the prosperity of this Colony than any other industry here developed. All that is wanted is the sanction of the Authorities, and, from our latest advice, I am inclined to think that this does not look a difficult matter. Chinese Mining Laws, as originally framed, would make it very difficult to find investors. This fact has been pointed out to the Central Government, and is at the moment having their serious consideration, which is a decidedly encouraging fact. In the meantime we must have patience, and be in readiness for action when the time comes. Sundry creditors:—With the exception of \$5,821.33 due to general managers, all other outstanding under this heading have been paid. Also item accounts receivable, all have been collected due at that date. Transfer of stock: You will notice that an amount of \$7,445.00 has been transferred from machinery and plant to stock on hand. This represents some articles that on a careful revision of the machinery and plant it was decided were really in the nature of stores, and will be consumed in the ordinary course of business, hence the transfer to stock. Premises:—We have only one year and a half to run on our present lease and shareholders know we have the option of purchase at a very reasonable figure. Advantage may be taken of the favourable position of the Company to issue outstanding shares to the public to enable us not only to purchase the property, but have more capital for extension of plant. I now beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. T. F. Hough, in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed for the adoption of the report and passing the accounts. In doing so I may say that I fully agree with all that has been said by our worthy Chairman; he has doubtless had a hard time of it in endeavouring to convince the public and our manufacturers here, needing steel castings, etc., of that which he himself believed—the fact that our factory could turn out just the goods required. It is a perfectly true saying—amongst Britishers certainly, though perhaps not amongst those referred to as of other than our nationality—that a prophet is of no account in his own country, and thus it is that when a new industry is started in Hongkong it generally rests upon the individual starting it to bear the heat and burden of the day through initial vicissitudes and success is assured. You see but little encouragement given to it until it has proved itself to be, or is likely to become, a financial success; the pioneer gets no support while there exists any doubt of his success. In the present instance it does not appear that any room for doubt remains as to the full accomplishment of Mr. Gordon's hopes and anticipations. All the initial difficulties seem to have been removed, and what difficulties there are left can most assuredly be treated lightly so soon as all in the Colony can be brought to realize the truth of the facts which we have learned from our Chairman. With these remarks I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Robertson proposed, and Mr. Keating seconded, the appointment of Mr. C. B. Brown as auditor at a remuneration of \$200, which was approved. This was all the business, and the Chairman thanked shareholders for their attendance and said he hoped that this time next year they would have dividend warrants to issue.

V.R.C. AQUATIC SPORTS.

CONCLUDING DAY'S RACING.

Saturday was the concluding day of the V.R.C. annual aquatic meeting and the racing was witnessed by a large gathering, including Lady May, the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn (Colonial Secretary), and Mr. Ponsenby Fane. The chief events were the 100 yards and 400 yards championships, and in both of these Johnstone and Finch appeared. The 100 yards championship attracted four competitors and the win of Johnstone in 63 secs. was a very popular one. Up till Saturday Finch was the holder of the championship, but, following an exciting race he was beaten by 2.45 secs., his time being 65.45 secs. Johnstone, swam in great style and because of this he was much fancied for the 400 yards championship, which was also held by Finch. Johnstone and Finch were the only competitors in this event; J. Stewart and C. B. Logan deciding not to start. The swimmers dived off together and raced head-to-head for half the distance. After this Johnstone adopted the climbing method of turning, and at once began to fall behind, and all his endeavours to regain his position were frustrated by an always ready response on the part of Finch. The latter gradually increased his lead until, in the fourteenth lap, he was half a length ahead of Johnstone, who then pulled up and signified his intention of not finishing. He was persuaded to go on to make a race of it, by which time Finch had a length of the bath lead, and the latter went on to win in a very easy manner in 5 mins. 51.35 secs., thus retaining his championship. The V.R.C. record for the 400 yards is 5 mins. 51 secs. dead. Finch's win was a very popular one and he thoroughly deserved the applause which greeted his performance. In view of the fact that Johnstone pulled up in the fourteenth lap and then finished in a leisurely manner his time was not recorded. All the other events were thoroughly interesting, and aroused much enthusiasm among the spectators. The band of the 18th Infantry was present and discoursed enjoyable selections throughout the racing.

The full results were as follows:—
Four Lanes Handicap (members), FINCH (A.V.) Barros (tee 5); 2, G. A. Corvalho (tee 5). Time: 71.35 secs.
Hurdle Race, Two Lanes, FINAL.—1, J. Stewart (scrab); 2, J. Balston (tee 8). Time: 32.5 secs. Balston's time was 41 secs.
High Dive.—1, M. A. R. Souza; 2, H. Asger. The winner scored 79 points, and Asger, who is quite a youngster, scored 71 points.

100 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.—1, J. Johnstone; 2, J. C. Finch. Time: 63 secs. The other swimmers were A. A. Claxton and C. B. Logan.
50 YARDS BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP.—1, J. S. Patrey (H.M.S. Psyche); 2, Gr. Lund. R.A. Time: 33 secs.

LADIES' NOMINATION.—1, Miss Ezra; 2, Miss Gibbons. Each lady present was given a numbered cork which was thrown into the bath immediately before the race. All the competitors then dived off, and the first two corks to be brought in were the winning numbers.

50 YARDS BOYS' CHAMPIONSHIP.—1, J. Lyons; 2, C. J. Jack. Time: 33.15 secs. Jack's time was 33.35 secs.

400 YARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.—1, J. C. Finch (holder); 2, J. Johnstone. Time: 5 mins. 51.35 secs.

TEAM RACE, TWO LANES, SERVICES.—1, R.A. team, captained by Lieut. Hall. CONSOLATION RACE, TWO LANES.—1, L. M. Franco; 2, F. L. Rosa.

The programme was concluded with an exciting polo match between teams captained by Witley and Finch respectively. Witley's men were the better players and won by 5 goals to 2, thanks to clever combination and the shooting abilities of Ralston and Witley.

At the conclusion of the sports, the prizes were presented to the successful competitors by Lady May, who was thanked for her services by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Chairman of the Club Committee. In doing so the Hon. Mr. Severn referred to the great success which had attended the revived sports meeting and said that their thanks were especially due to the Bath House Committee for all they had done to make the meeting such a success. The Chairman referred to the remarkable achievements of Johnstone and Finch and said that the harbour race on October 6th would no doubt decide who was the better of the two swimmers. He also complimented the boys on their very fine display, and said there was not much doubt but that many of them would be heard of in the future.

Lieut. Crowther Smith (Secretary of the Club) then presented Lady May with a beautiful bouquet in a silver vase, and the gathering was brought to a close by the rendering of the National Anthem.

BILLIARDS.

On Saturday evening at the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, Messrs. Budge and Parkes played off their heat in the billiard tournament now being conducted at that establishment. After a splendid exhibition by both players, Mr. Parkes (oves 200) beat Mr. Budge (oves 130) by 48 points.

FREE TELEPHONES FOR MANILA.

Should the rates asked by the telephone company not be too high, 15 free telephones are to be installed in the city of Manila for the benefit of the public in districts inhabited by people too poor to afford to install such instruments in their homes.

"OUR DAY" FOR OUR WOUNDED.

LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Thursday, October the 19th, is being devoted throughout the Empire to the collection of funds for the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in aid of our wounded soldiers and sailors, and is to be known as "Our Day."

The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax informs us that the Hongkong arrangements are being undertaken by the War Charities Committee.

Twenty thousand roses have been presented, and these will be sold throughout the day by a band of ladies and school children under the direction of Lady May. Lady May will also gladly receive any subscriptions to the Rose Fund which may be sent to her at Government House during the fortnight preceding the special day, and this fund will go to the general object.

In the afternoon an "English Fair" will be held on the Murray Parade Ground.

In the evening the Public Gardens will be illuminated and a fête and concert will be held.

A full programme will shortly be published, and posters will announce the attractions offered, which will also be advertised in the newspapers.

The occasion represents an Imperial effort, and the Colony, in joining in such Imperial effort, will no doubt prove that it is as capable as any other place of providing successful entertainments for war purposes, and thereby raising a sum of money worthy of the cause.

THANKS TO THE LADIES OF CANTON.

FROM COLONEL GORDON-HALL, R.A.M.C.

The accompanying letters have been received from Colonel Gordon-Hall and the Matron of 27th General Hospital, Cairo, by the Hon. Treasurer, Canton Red Cross Society:—

Headquarters, Delta Dispensary, Savoy Hotel, Cairo, 28th August, 1916.

Dear . . . Many thanks for all the things the ladies of Canton have so kindly sent for the sick and wounded. I have handed over this lot to the 27th General Hospital and enclose receipt from the Matron of the Hospital. You will also see what she says about the bandages you asked me to find out about.

We are all ever so much obliged to you all, and the things have arrived in very good time, as we have about 900 wounded from the fight with the Turks across the Canal, many of whom will have to go home. We also have a mass of Turkish wounded to deal with; they are fine men and very quiet and amenable to discipline. We expect shortly to get a good number of wounded from the Serbian front, so will be glad of anything you all can send.

Thanking the ladies of Canton very much again, with kind regards. Sincerely yours,

W. GORDON-HALL.

27th General Hospital, Cairo, 23rd August, 1916.

Dear COLONEL GORDON-HALL, We have received the two cases from the ladies of Canton, and are delighted with the contents.

The clothing is most useful—such nice things.

The sling sent as a pattern would, I think, be a serviceable one. I have shown it to the surgeons and they quite approve. We would be very glad to have some.

Thanking you very much. Sincerely yours,

D. M. CHURCHILL.

BOWLS.

ANOTHER TROPHY FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

As the result of being soundly beaten by Kowloon Reserves at Kowloon on Saturday, the Civil Service Reserves secured another handsome trophy, which will occupy a place of honour in the Club House, in the vicinity of the "gold" cup which was won by them as the result of a defeat at Taikoo earlier in the season. The spoils of defeat on Saturday consisted of a large wooden shield embellished with many silver-like shields, and quite serious speeches were made at its presentation. In addition to all this, the visitors were most hospitably entertained, and a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon was spent.

The scores were as follow:—

KOWLOON.	C.S.
Okweld.	Wood.
Jack.	Graham.
McIntosh.	Bacon.
Owens.	Parkinson.
(skip)—12	(skip)—21
Watson.	Constans.
Forsyth.	Alderman.
Smyth.	Hall.
Simpson.	McLeod.
(skip)—23	(skip)—33
Taylor.	Kynoch.
Brown.	Hall.
Johnston.	Cooke.
Heron.	Smith.
(skip)—33	(skip)—5
Coleman.	Bullen.
Johnstone.	Langdon.
May.	Bowers.
(skip)—25	(skip)—11
96	50

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED:

NEW AUTUMN STOCKS

LINCOLN & BENNETT'S

CELEBRATED

FELT AND STRAW HATS

NEW SHAPES

IN
SOFT FELT
HATS

\$7.50 each.

GREY

DOUBLE TERA
HATS

\$11.50 each.

NEW SHAPES

IN
STRAW
HATS

From \$2.75 each.

TWEED CAPS

NEW TWEED
HATS

\$4.00 each.

ALL OUR FELT HATS ARE FITTED WITH SWEAT PROOF BANDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size
"First Quality."
Sold in tins of
100 at \$4.50
per 100 Duty
Paid.
The most
popular
Egyptian.

Finest and
Choicest
Egyptian
Cigarettes.
Stands foremost
in the opinion
of all
Connoisseurs.



Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.
GRACO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
A. S. WATSON & Co.

[1204-1]

Wm. POWELL,

PHONE 346. Lid. PHONE 346

NOW SHOWING

Glyn's Hand
made Hats
Old English make

NEW STRAWS "LIGHT IN WEIGHT"
and fitted with the famous Bon-Ton fitting. The acme of
comfort.

SEE WINDOW.

[1077]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

As from 1st October, 1916, the Branch Office of the above Company will be at No. 2, QUEEN'S BUILDING (Second Floor), No. 1, Lee House Street, By Order.

E. LESTER-ARNOLD,
Local Manager.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1916. [1207]

CHINA EXPORT IMPORT AND BANK COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that any Persons or Firms having Claims against the Hongkong Branch of the CHINA EXPORT IMPORT AND BANK COMPANY are required to file same with the Liquidators on or before 31st October, 1916, after which date no claim will be recognized.

BRADLEY & CO. LTD.,
Liquidators. [1208]

FOR SALE.

A RILEY COMBINED BILLIARD DINING TABLE 9' 6" x 4' 10". Practically new, price \$150 or near offer. Apply:

CHURCHER,
Naval Yard, Hongkong, 1909.

CHINESE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT 7% SILVER LOAN OF 1896, E.

60TH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING.

INTEREST due and DRAWN BONDS of this LOAN will be Payable at the Office of the Corporation on and after the 30th September, 1916.

List of Drawn Bonds can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
Agents issuing the Loan.

N. J. STABBS,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1916. [1199]

6% FRENCH GOVERNMENT LOAN 1916.

Price of issue Frs. 87.50.

SUBSCRIPTION LISTS will be OPEN on the 5th October, and Close on the 29th of the same month.

The Bonds are issued in France, in multiples of Frs. 100.00 and upwards. Bills and bonds of the "National Defense" bought before the 1st October, 1916, are accepted in payment.

Applications will be received by the Hongkong Branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine from date.

Hongkong, 3th September, 1916. [1195]

ULDERUP & SCHLUTER.

IN LIQUIDATION.

CREDITORS are required to send in their claims to the Undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1916. Dated the 27th September, 1916.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 16, Queen's Road Central,
Liquidators. [1188]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Members will be held on SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Office of the Hongkong Jockey Club, on the ground floor of the Hongkong Club ANNEX, Chater Road.

By Order.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of Course.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1916. [1175]

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.

HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS AND VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, and the EASTERN Division of Kowloon and New Kowloon, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the Eastern Reservation or in Kowloon South of Austin Road or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of October and November.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Ceilings, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Tinders, all Ceilings and the Undersides of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The Backyard must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to level of the First Floor.

Carved Painted or Polished Woodwork in good condition, however, need not be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to Limewash FREE OF CHARGE limited number of Buildings in these Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of October.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

The EASTERN Division of the City of Victoria is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street.

Kowloon is divided into the Eastern and Western Divisions by Nathan Road and a straight line drawn from the North and through the Yau Ma Tei service reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kowloon.

W. BOWEN-BOWLANDS,
Secretary.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1916. [1182]

INTIMATIONS

THEATRE ROYAL.
THE HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

MONDAY, OCT. 2ND,
London's Latest and Greatest Farce! Comedy.

"A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."

TUESDAY, OCT. 3RD,
Sir George Alexander's St. James' Theatre Success.

THE THIEF.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4TH,
Charles Hawtreys' Vaudeville Theatre Success.

"DEAR OLD CHARLIE."
(A Screaming Farce in Three Acts).

THURSDAY, OCT. 5TH,
Somerset Maugham's Great Canadian Drama.

"THE LAND OF PROMISE."

FRIDAY, OCT. 6TH,
By General Request.

"PEG O' MY HEART."

SATURDAY, OCT. 7TH,
The Rollicking Farce! Comedy in three Acts.

"ARE YOU A MASON?"

TIME and PRICES AS USUAL.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S Telephone 597.

[1164]

G. R.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

STEAMSHIP "AMERICAN" (French)

TOOK FIRE and SANK on the 20th September, 1916, at 9 A.M.

Position of Wreck:—One Mile East of North Point, East Brothers. About six feet of mast is above surface at half tide.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.

Harbour Department, [1185]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. WITKES & Co., to sell by Public Auction, On WEDNESDAY,

the 4th October, 1916, commencing at 10.30 A.M., on their premises, No. 1, Ningpo Street, Yau Ma Tei,

VALUABLE PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, &c.,

Including Cast Iron Scrap and Metals.

As follows:—

One Electric Lighting Set, consisting of High-speed Vertical Steam Engine, etc., complete with Mountings and Switchboard, Marine Multitubular Boiler with Furnace, Boiler complete with all Mountings and Feed Pump, One Horizontal Compound Non-Condensing Steam Engine with Pipe Connection Valves and Storage Tanks, Several Double-Geared, Screw Cutting and Surfacing Lathes, Shears of Varying Lengths, 1 Planing Machine, complete with Pulleys, etc., 1 Shaping Machine complete with Shaft, Slotting Machine complete, 1 power and Hand-Driven Screwing Machine with Shaft and Miscellaneous Assortment of Dies. Vertical Double-Geared Drilling Machine complete, One Double End-Geared Vertical Drilling Machine (equivalent to two machines), by Appleyard & Co., Halifax, England.

One Double Column Steam Hammer complete with all connections, One Belt Driven Draught Blower for Blacksmith Shop, complete with connections, One Ore Washing Tank with Agitating Gear and Shafting, etc.

Also:—

Pulleys, assorted Belting, a large quantity of Miscellaneous Material, Tools, etc., Tubes and Piping, Steel Bars, Wrought Iron, Steel and Cast Iron Scrap.

A large varied assortment of Brass Valves and Corks, Brass Rods, Machine Screws, Copper Pipes, Copper Plates, etc.

AND

Sundry Office Furniture, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view from MONDAY, 2nd October. Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers. [1196]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1916, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Kai Lung Wan, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

[1187]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED HOUSE.

Apply—A. G. HEWLITT,
Architect,
22, Queen's Road Central. [1150]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE, in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.

Apply—A. G. HEWLITT,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1117]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW GODOWN, No. 111, Praya East, Storage 900 tons.

Apply—M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings. [1097]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply, Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1086]

TO LET.

GODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Offices overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.

For rent and other particulars apply to—

Apply, "Daily Press" Office. [1040]

TO LET.

From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. [1518]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 2, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd. [1022]

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

First Floor.

THE COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Office, Servants' Quarters, etc.

No. 14, BRANCO, Canton, from 1st June, at present in the occupation of the Imperial Russian Consulate.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. [1018]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.

HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

No. 1, and 2, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd. [1032]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road Kowloon.

THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Range, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few flats especially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.

FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings [11004]

TO LET.

NO. 5, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.

[1187]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH



MILD,
MELLOW,
MATURED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 16.

[13]

MARRIAGE.

RANGEL-RIEIRO.—On September 23rd, at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, by the Rev. Father Bernard, MARIANNE, widow of the late C. A. RIEIRO, of Singapore, to ANTONIO M. O. RANGEL, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Rangel, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, at 55 Thibet Road, Shanghai, CHARLES ERIC, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. JOHNSON, aged 6 months.

MACONACHIE.—On September 18th, at Unzen, Japan, FERGUS IAN MACONACHIE, the dearly loved son of JOHN KIRK and KATHERINE MACONACHIE, of Hongkong, aged 22 years. [1210]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 2nd OCTOBER, 1916.

THE CHURCH AND THE NATION.

A MOVEMENT which promises to be fraught with far-reaching effects to the Nation was inaugurated yesterday by an "Opening Message to the Nation" from the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, the titular head of the Church of England, in Westminster Abbey. So far little is known in Hongkong of what is designated "A National Mission of Repentance and Hope," but full details of the Mission to be held in the Colony in the early days of December are promised at an early date. The Archbishop has issued a remarkable letter giving the genesis of this national movement—a movement which is not confined merely to the United Kingdom, but is to embrace, also, the dependencies of the Empire. In this statesmanlike document His Grace states that the Bishops at Home have been receiving appeals that the Church should make a united effort to give the people the help for which they are praying and the guidance of which they feel the need.

Specially chosen and experienced men, differing widely in ecclesiastical opinion, but at one in devotion and loyalty, were asked to meet quietly and for a few successive days to think and pray and deliberate upon the present life in England and its spiritual needs, and to give counsel. The result of this was a report recommending, among other things, some national mission or appeal throughout the land. All the Diocesan Bishops of England and Wales were invited to discuss the proposals and to obtain the views of each Diocese. A Council of some seventy persons of both sexes was formed to further the scheme, and the name "A National Mission of Repentance and Hope" was chosen. The prosecution of this Mission will be carried on with vigour and enthusiasm. The great centres of population are to be visited to a realization of that which they are missing when they leave on one side the Church and its social message, its moral message, its message for days of stress, of conflict, or of sorrow. The Mission is to be essentially a mission of witness—a witness before the nation at a time of unexampled crisis. The task is recognised as one of absolutely vital moment and stupendous difficulty; as one which concerns every man, woman, and child, and cannot be shirked. This movement has not been the outcome of hasty thought or action; the preliminary steps were taken as far back as July of last year, and it is hoped that, as a result of the action which will shortly be taken, when the men return they may find a Church deepened and quickened and a Nation chastened and purified and ready to receive them. The message of the Mission will be a threefold one—to men and women as individuals, as members of the Church, as citizens. Already it has made itself felt with those who might almost be regarded as outside the scope of the appeal, or to whom such an appeal was unnecessary, viz. the clergy. All over the country the clergy are going into retreat and are meeting together for prayer and fellowship. The programme has been for the Church first to find out her own shortcomings and why she has not appealed more to the masses of the nation.

It may be asked how such a movement affects Hongkong and why time and money should be spent in furthering it here. The Bishop of Victoria has already pointed out that Hongkong is an important part of the British Empire. Although the British residents are not numerous, they are at least as important as the inhabitants of any town of similar size in England. We are set in the forefront of our Empire. Millions of Eastern people judge of British faith, British religion, British righteousness, moral purity, sobriety, or the reverse, by our lives. For the nation's sake, the Bishop tells us, the Church here must take part in this great enterprise. Already steps have been taken towards that end. A local Council has been formed remarkable for its "diversity of gifts," the term signifying the range of its interests—business, clerical, naval and military. The leaders of the community have given the movement their approval and good wishes, whilst the different Churches have promised co-operation. The Colony will be all the better for the effort. "To be slackers on here is a disgrace. It is to sin against the nation's highest welfare and grandest destiny." No one will deny that in the past "the ordinary person" has more and more drifted, or alienated himself, from the Church and its teaching. "Religion has slipped back to something like our Christmas decorations," says the Rev. Lord WILLIAM CECIL, "a very beautiful thing in its way, but rather unimportant." It is to change this state of things that the Mission in this Colony, as well as at Home, is being undertaken. If the mind of the people is to be gauged by Church attendance, there would seem to be ample justification for the statement of Lord WILLIAM CECIL, and evident need for the movement. To Hongkong, then, comes Bishop NORRIS as Missioner in December for the purpose of conducting special services and meetings aimed at reaching all classes of the community. He bears an honoured name in China, where he has given many years of devoted service, and a warm welcome is assured him. The approach of peace will bring with it many far-reaching problems both at home and abroad, and the endeavour is to create in the Church and nation the spirit in which these can properly be faced.

The Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., have removed their offices to No. 2, Queen's Building.

A meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board is to be held to-morrow. The business on the agenda is of a purely formal character.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that the names of the Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd., and the Hsiao Liu Chuang Land Co., Ltd., have been struck off the register.

Subscriptions are invited to the five per cent. French Government Loan, 1916. The Bonds are issued in France in multiples of Frs. 100 and upwards, the price of issue being 87.50 per cent. Applications will be received by the local branch of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine up to the 29th instant.

Among those who returned to the Colony yesterday by the *Empress of Asia* were Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Mr. B. D. F. Beider, Capt. C. Champkin, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and child; Dr. and Mrs. Forsyth; Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gedge; the Misses A. and M. Gordon; the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Mrs. Holyoak and children; Mr. and Mrs. Ho Fook; Mr. T. A. Loughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Green; Rev. and Mrs. J. Kirk Macdonald and Mr. John Patterson.

The *Empress of Asia* and the *Empress of Japan*, of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, both arrived at Woonson on September 24th, says the *N.C. Daily News*. The *Empress of Asia*, from Japan, reported having encountered only foggy and misty weather. The *Empress of Japan*, however, coming from Hongkong, got the full force of the storm and was considerably knocked about, although she suffered no great damage beyond the loss of a few feet of her mast.

Because they did not like the idea of being called "boys," and that from force of habit the passengers insisted on not calling them "stewards," six of the "American waiters of the Pacific Mail liner *Ecuador* drew their pay and left at Yokohama, and two others were discharged there, says the *N.C. Daily News*. It was the first trip of the steamer to the Far East, and by the time she reached Honolulu the waiters began to feel hurt when they were designated as "boys" and several refused to go any nearer to the Orient than the Pacific island city.

CHARGE AGAINST HONGKONG DETECTIVE.

CONVICTED OF COMMON ASSAULT.

At the Hongkong Magistracy on Saturday Mr. Wood, the Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Detective P.-C. Goble, of the Hongkong Police force, was charged with indecently assaulting a concubine. In the course of a written judgment Mr. Wood said he was satisfied that certain things did happen, and he was unable to accept Goble's complete denial made in the witness-box. His finding acquitted defendant of the very serious charge made against him by the complainant, but at the same time it was his duty to convict defendant of common assault under the Offences Against the Persons Ordinance. Defendant seemed to him to have followed a very foolish course in visiting the woman, and he had only himself to blame for the consequences. He would be convicted of common assault and would have to pay a fine of \$25.

Mr. P.-C. Jenkin (who defended in the instructions of Mr. J. H. Gardiner), said the finding had taken him by surprise, and he would like it to be noted by his worship that his finding had been pronounced without his having heard Goble's counsel address him on the facts of the case. He (Mr. Jenkin) did not ask for permission to address his worship for the simple reason that when the last witness in the case left the witness-box his worship looked down at him (Mr. Jenkin) and said he would like to consider his position. "From that I gathered," added Mr. Jenkin, "that your decision was intended to be favourable to the defendant; and therefore I did not ask to be allowed to address you at all." Mr. Jenkin added that there were several facts upon which he would have liked to address the Magistrate, and upon which he could have addressed his worship with some force. The finding which had been pronounced was very serious for Goble, and he (Mr. Jenkin) had very strong feelings about the case. He regretted the misunderstanding which had apparently occurred, and he supposed he ought really to have got up and asked his worship if he wished to hear him.

Subsequently, Mr. Wood decided to record a conviction for common assault, but suspended the imposition of a penalty until to-day, when Mr. Jenkin will address him on certain facts.

THE WAR.

HEAVY FIGHTING AROUND THIEPVAL.

LONDON TERRITORIALS SUCCESSFUL IN TRENCH RAID.

GERMANS CLAIM CRUSHING DEFEAT OF ROUMANIANS.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN GREECE, REVOLUTIONARIES GATHERING STRENGTH.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

IMPORTANT SECTION OF TRENCH TAKEN.

LONDON, September 30th.

General Haig, in his official report, states:—Rain fell heavily to-day.

There was little activity on the centre and right wing, except intermittent shelling. We made slight progress east of Les Boeufs, where 500 yards of trenches were occupied.

There was heavy fighting in the Thiepval area.

Round the Stuff Redoubt we took an important section of the Hessian trench. We were forced out, but, by a counter-attack, we regained the trench later. Eight officers and 521 others were taken prisoner in this section yesterday.

BOMBING PARTIES ACTIVE.

The night was quiet on most of the front.

Positions won north of Thiepval were heavily shelled. Our bombing parties were active in the neighbourhood of the Schwaben Redoubt and the Hessian trench, parts of which the enemy still hold.

ENEMY AMMUNITION DUMP EXPLODED.

Our aeroplanes observed a huge explosion south-east of Bapaume, as if a large ammunition dump had blown up. The smoke ascended 9,000 feet.

NEW DIVISION SHOWS GREAT ENDURANCE.

General Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—We have improved our position at Thiepval, where counter-attacks in the neighbourhood of the Stuff Redoubt were repulsed.

Fighting is very severe here, where a new division of our troops were engaged. They showed great endurance and resolution.

The enemy heavily shelled the battle-front south of the Ancre during the night.

We consolidated yesterday's gains at Destremont farm, south-west of Lesars. The London Territorials successfully raided the enemy's trenches south of Neuville St. Vaast, and prisoners were taken.

HEAVY SHELLING.

LONDON, October 1st.

There is no change in the general situation south of the Ancre.

Heavy shelling continued during the day, especially at the Destremont farm, and round the Stuff and Zollern Redoubts.

Our line was slightly advanced south of Eaucourt l'Abbaye.

We took 187 prisoners in the Thiepval area.

Two enemy aeroplanes were felled on the 28th inst., in addition to the one mentioned last night.

PRO-GERMAN LOAN TO FRANCE.

HYPHENATED AMERICANS AND WAR RESULT.

New York, October 1st.

It is stated that the pro-German firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company has arranged a loan to Paris of ten millions sterling, repayable in five years. This is regarded as indicating the German-American belief in the defeat of Germany.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"UNDERGROUND GIBRALTAR."

ALLIES' GREATEST TRIUMPH.

LONDON, September 30th.

Correspondents at Headquarters describe Thiepval as an "Underground Gibraltar." Its capture is our greatest triumph. It had been garrisoned since September, 1914, by the Wurttemberg Regiment, who gloried in its impregnability and resolved to hold it to the last.

A thousand of them are now prisoners. They have told how they lay snug in their dug-outs during the worst bombardments, laughing at the idea of our winning Thiepval.

Our attack was made from the South, across a maze of trenches connecting subterranean passages, and past the ruined chateau, whose vast cellars connecting with others were our most formidable obstacles.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

The German veterans fought most desperately during the afternoon and night.

Our men ran short of ammunition, but they found abundant German bombs, and there was hand-to-hand fighting, bayonet work, duels with clubbed rifles, and even fist.

UNTOLD TRAGEDIES AND UNSEEN HEROISM.

A second and even more terrible battle raged underground, for the British descended into the pits and met the Germans with bomb, knife and bayonet. There were untold tragedies and unseen deeds of heroism in these dark labyrinthine.

The thousand prisoners are but a fraction compared with the German dead and wounded.

CUNNING CONTRIVANCES.

How cunningly the German burrows were hidden was shown by the existence of air exits behind our lines which the British were never able to find. Once two Germans were seen behind our lines. An officer advanced thinking that they were surrendering. They shot the officer and disappeared, and could not be discovered.

When the attack was made Germans and machine-guns kept rising from holes in the roof of our front wave; hence, a double simultaneous attack was made for the purpose of enclosing all bolt-holes and connecting passages.

COMPLIMENTS AND CONGRATULATIONS.

LONDON, September 30th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports that a special order of the day includes cordial letters between General Joffre and Sir Douglas Haig, the former conveying congratulations to the British on their successes after hard fought battles on September 15th and 16th, and the French Army's greetings.

CEASELESS BRITISH BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, September 30th.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British front states that the defeat of the Germans in the Somme region has progressed more rapidly during the past week than at any time previously.

Despite bad weather on Friday our heavy guns maintained a practically ceaseless bombardment rendering it impossible for the enemy to create fresh shelters or defences, and making communication most difficult and precarious.

ROADS REGISTERED TO A NICETY.

The Germans now have to move their transport and troops at night, and even then they suffer severely, as all the roads are registered to a nicety.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER "TANK" TRIUMPH, COSTLY ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE ONE.

LONDON, September 30th.

Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters reports:—

When it became evident that a frontal attack at Guedecourt was becoming costly, a "Tank" was sent up and the infantry were thus enabled to go right through the village and round up 400 prisoners.

After completing a tour of the obstructive machine-gun posts and silencing all, the "Tank" approached a strongly-held enemy line north-west of the village, where it was temporarily delayed.

The Germans in great force made a rush at the "Tank," swarmed around and climbed upon the roof of it, bombed and fired rifles and pistols into every chink, and thought they had made a prize.

A CEASELESS STREAM OF FIRE.

But the "Tank" did not take this sort of treatment passively. A ceaseless stream of fire gushed out from its sides.

Infantry arrived and attacked the enemy, who retreated, leaving 300 killed and wounded as a result of the dispute with the "Tank."

A few minutes later the "Tank" waddled off, amid enthusiastic cheers, accompanied by a mob of prisoners.

A PLUCKY AIRMAN.

During the fight a British airman swooped down to within 400 feet of the "Tank" and discharged two drums of its machine-gun into the attackers.

The fierce fighting in the Thiepval area resulted in our favour.

The enemy vigorously attacked last night, but the New Army splendidly proved its quality, and finally the Germans were beaten back with heavy losses and prisoners.

The Germans did not attempt to attack the Guedecourt, Morval and Combles line beyond artillery range.

FRENCH FRONT.

BAD WEATHER HAMPERING OPERATIONS.

PARIS, September 30th.

It is officially reported that to-day was comparatively quiet. Bad weather is hampering the operations.

SOME PROGRESS MADE.

A *communiqué* states:—We made some progress north of Raucourt.

There was intermittent artillery fighting north and south of the Somme.

The bad weather continues.

PARIS, October 1st.

A *communiqué* states:—There was no infantry action on the Somme front.

There was a lively artillery duel in the Raucourt-Bouchavesnes sector.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CRISIS IN GREECE, PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

SALONIKA, September 30th.

A telegram from Crete announces the proclamation of a provisional Government for the salvation of the Fatherland, consisting of MM. Venezelos and Coudouriotis, with power to add a third member.

The Committee of National Defence at Salonika has replied adhering to Crete's decision and has issued a proclamation to all Greeks inviting co-operation to expel the hereditary enemy.

CHIOS DECLARES FOR REVOLUTION.

Chios has declared in favour of a revolution. All the islands have now adhered. Revolutionaries gathering strength.

LONDON, September 30th.

The situation in Greece is still obscure, but it is evident that the Revolutionaries continue to gather strength.

The latest adhesions include the ex-Minister of War, M. Grej, General Danglis and General Paraskevopoulos. The Commander of the Third Army Corps at Verria, who telegraphed to the King and M. Venezelos urging the expulsion of the Bulgarians from Macedonia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN VERSION OF ROUMANIAN ROUT.

AMSTERDAM, October 1st.

A German *communiqué* states:—General Falkenhayn commanded the German and Austro-Hungarian troops which crushingly defeated strong portions of the Rumanian Army at Hermannstadt.

The *communiqué* also says that the Rumanians fled to the mountains on both sides of the Rotorturm Pass, which the Austro-Germans occupied in the Rumanian rear.

FRENCH AEROPLANES BOMB PRILEP.

PARIS, September 30th.

The official French *communiqué* issued at Salonika states that French aeroplanes heavily bombed Prilep. Another aeroplane bombed Sofia, and arrived at Bucharest.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHIPS SUNK.

LONDON, September 30th.

The following steamers are reported to have been sunk: *Roddan*, *Thurso* and *Newby*. The *Thurso*'s nationality is not stated. The others are British. Eleven of the *Roddan*'s crew were saved.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIANS QUIET.

PETROGRAD, September 30th.

A *communiqué* states that there is nothing to report.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S SPEECH.

THE NEED FOR UNITY.

The Chancellor concluded his speech at the Reichstag by saying that in view of the need for unity he declined to dilate upon the agitation. He admitted that many German families were suffering great hardships. He spoke of the heroism of the German troops in withstanding an enemy superior in numbers and fighting with the utmost bravery, and he appealed for subscriptions for the War Loan.

MOTION FOR DISCUSSION.

Her Ledebour, the leader of the Socialist minority, demanded that the opportunity be afforded to discuss the Chancellor's speech prior to the adjournment.

The motion to this effect was immediately rejected.

THE "VONWAERTS" CRITICISM.

"DISSATISFACTION AND DISAPPOINTMENT."

AMSTERDAM, October 1st.

The *Vorwaerts* says Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's speech has pleased nobody. The general feeling was one of dissatisfaction and disappointment. There was no demonstration from the galleries similar to what occurred after the delivery of Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg's previous speeches.

"TIMES" AND PEACE TALK.

HAS FAILED DISMALLY.

LONDON, October 1st.

The *Times*, commenting on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, says:—Apart from America, there have been futile efforts to fly peace kites in Spain, Holland, the Vatican and Sweden.

The recent visit to England via Berlin of the Marquis of Villa Lobos, the Spanish Minister at Brussels, is becoming common knowledge. He and similar missionaries have hitherto failed miserably.

MR. GERARD.

SAILED FOR NEW YORK.

COPENHAGEN, October 1st.

Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has sailed for New York.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EMPEROR OF ABYSSINIA DEPOSED.

LONDON, September 30th.

The Emperor of Abyssinia, Lij Yessu, G.C.V.O., has been deposed.

DAUGHTER OF MENELIK APPOINTED EMPRESS.

LATER.

At a meeting of the Chiefs of the deposed Emperor, Uisera Zeodita, daughter of the Emperor Menelik, was appointed Empress.

The reason for deposing the Emperor is not stated.

FAMOUS FRENCH BAND VISITS ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 30th.

The Band of the Garde Republicaine arrived in London last night and were warmly welcomed. They visited Windsor to-day and played before Their Majesties. They were accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

BRITISH EXCHEQUER RECEIPTS INCREASED.

LONDON, September 30th.

The Exchequer receipts for the half-year are £163,922,899, compared with £102,666,704 last year. The expenditure amounted to £904,501,720, compared with £674,497,420.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

TROUBLE OVER A PIANO.

A FAMILY DISAGREEMENT.

In H.M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on September 25th, before Sir Haviland de Saumarez, A. E. Moyhing sued J. T. and Emily Course for the return of a piano or, in default, the payment of \$500. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for the plaintiff and the defendants were in person.

Mr. Rodger said he hesitated to appear in a case like the present one, which involved a family squabble, but his client had felt aggrieved in the matter, had issued the summons and had asked counsel to appear after he had done so. The plaintiff was a son of the second defendant, and he had a brother, W. J. Moyhing, who was living in Hongkong, and sent the piano consigned to W. J. Moyhing, stating that he would give it to him and his fiancée when they were married.

The defendants obtained possession of the piano and they now refused to give it up, making some claim for another piano in its place. The plaintiff was prepared to prove that he bought the instrument and that he had already arranged to give it to his brother and his prospective wife as a wedding gift.

The defendant's lordship claimed that the piano had been given to his daughter as a birthday gift. He had paid the freight and Customs dues on it.

Plaintiff in the box bore out counsel's statement and produced further correspondence which he claimed bore out his statements.

His lordship remarked that the case was one which ought to be settled. It seemed to him that the plaintiff had expended a certain amount of money upon the piano. After all, if he did give it to his sister that gift might be revoked in law. He suggested that a settlement might be come to upon the basis of the plaintiff paying all the out-of-pocket expenses of the defendants, which were proved to the satisfaction of his lordship, and on this understanding the case was adjourned.

WAR NEWS.

THE PERFECT PATRIOT.

The "Perfect Patriot" is thus described in the *Berliner Tageblatt*:—

To him the English are goons, the French—decadents, the Russians—beasts, the Italians—bandits, and the Japanese—the "yellow" ones. He sticks on his letters the blue stamp, "Gott strafe England," and knows twenty variations on the theme, "At every shot a Russian, at every blow a Frenchman." On his desk he has a match-box with the iron cross, an ash-tray with a picture of Hindenburg, an inkstand made of a piece of shell, and a blotter with German colours. In addition, he is the happy possessor of a drinking cup in the shape of a mortar, and a mechanical sofa-cushion which plays "Heil dir im Siegerkranz." Of course, he loves Germany above all, but that in his own fashion. He has never been out of the country, but he knows for certain that "yonder" nothing is to be found but meanness and decay. His way of speaking is even more assured than his opinions. Anyone who does not think as he does must either be a fool or a knave. When he speaks among men like himself no one, no statesman, no general, and, eye, not even the Kaiser, can escape his criticism; and he draws a distinction between the "real" people to whom he belongs and those who, though born in Germany, are to him "internationalists." Though a kind man, he regards it as a sign of courage to be enthusiastic about the war's small of blood. He boasts of his pitilessness, and has a profound contempt for the "weaklings."

ALLEGED THEFT OF CRETONNE.

CHARGE AGAINST EMPLOYE OF LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. SHANGHAI.

On September 24th, a Chinese employee of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. was walking along Broadway when he noticed a Chinese driver's shop some crockeries which attracted his attention. He examined them and came to the conclusion that they were very similar to some belonging to his firm. He communicated with a European member of the staff, who appeared on the scene and identified the goods as part of the company's stock. On inquiry inside the shop it was found that there was a large quantity of cretonne in addition to that displayed, and in answer to a question the master said he had purchased the stuff from a broker, whose name he did not know, but who parted his hair down the middle and had a golden tooth. He professed himself unable to show the man's residence to the police, who had been called in, but found a coolie who did know the address. With the latter as guide the police went to a house in Chapei and found the vendor of the cretonne, who turned out to be an upholsterer employed by the firm. He was arrested and detained by the Chapei police and is held pending an application for him from the Mixed Court authorities. The shopkeeper in the meantime, says the *Ying Chai*, was also arrested and was brought before the Mixed Court and remanded. The value of the stolen material is said to be about \$700.

AFTER THE WAR—WHAT?

AN AMERICAN VIEW.

ALLIES' RECUPERATIVE POWER.

Some very shrewd and interesting speculations as to what is likely to happen after the war are to be found in recent circular from Mr. Henry Clews, the well-known New York financier. He says:—A great many careful and experienced observers look for a period of excessive prostration among the belligerents after the war. That there will be a period of severe economic exhaustion need not be questioned, but not a few of the prophets of distress have underestimated the recuperative powers of the great nations. Great Britain, for instance, is undergoing a terrible strain in financing not only her own huge Navy and Army, but also in the financial aid given her Allies. England's resources are not confined to her own island, but must be measured also by the enormous resources of her colonies, her huge investments abroad, and the fact that her immense industries and sea-borne commerce have continued with little interruption. A nation carrying nearly one-half the trade of the world and controlling such vast resources outside of herself is not likely to be seriously crippled by contest with Powers of much interior resources. Great Britain will probably come out of the war in better condition than any of the belligerents. She will probably emerge an Empire solidified, strengthened and more powerful than ever. Beyond question the war has welded the Empire into a unit as nothing else could.

GERMANY'S FLEIGHT.

Upon Germany, however, the blow is likely to fall with much greater severity. German financial resources do not compare with the British. Her foreign commerce, which ranked second in the world, will be very seriously crippled. After the war grave financial problems will emerge as a result of the war. Germany is to escape national troubles. Germany may also be threatened with momentous social and political readjustments, and should the Allies impose heavy burdens her recovery may be relatively slow. Yet it must be remembered the recuperative powers of Germany are great. Her people have a wonderful genius for organization, scientific thoroughness, hard work and economy, and may be depended upon to strain every nerve for the restoration of national prestige. Her territory has not and may not be devastated by war. Her mills and her railroads are practically intact, and it is doubtful if the Allies, even if successful, will ever make any perceptible inroads upon German soil. Germany's resourcefulness will be put to the greatest test imaginable, all the more surely because of the awful waste of life and skilled labour, but there is not the slightest doubt that she will make marvellous efforts towards recuperation.

FRANCE, ITALY AND RUSSIA: DECADENT.

France and Italy may also be expected to recover more rapidly than anticipated in the present state of public opinion. Only a comparatively small strip of France has been destroyed; a valuable strip it is true, but the injuries are of a sort that can be quickly repaired, and twelve months of reconstruction in France will work miracles in the present re-generative temper of her people. The same will be true of Italy, provided the northern section of that country is preserved from invasion. Russia has been slightly hurt by the war. She is too vast and has too large a population to feel the conflict very seriously. Russia is not a rich country except in undeveloped natural resources, but her more wealthy Allies are able to give her abundant financial aid, and after the war development on an enormous scale may be expected in Russia, in which the United States will undoubtedly have a share. In all of these countries, therefore, we may safely look for recovery from depression within a reasonable period after the resumption of peace, because these nations possess great genius, high spirit, and vast natural resources which are only awaiting new development. All three of these countries will be literally born again, history proving that Great Britain, Germany and France have quickly recovered from struggles quite as severe relatively as the present. The same can hardly be said of Austria-Hungary, the Balkan States or Turkey. These nations do not possess the attributes just referred to, and some of them are decadent. For them a longer period of exhaustion is probably in store, and there is no reason to believe that the Balkans will be found far more difficult of adjustment than those of the other great European Powers.

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THE WAR.

The following cables were received on
Saturday night and issued in our
Early Morning Extra yesterday.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CAPTURE OF THIEPVAL AND COMBLES.

AN UNPRECEDENTED FEAT.

LONDON, September 29th.
It is pointed out that Thiepval and Combles were superior to any other modern fortresses, even to Metz and Verdun. Both were modelled on lessons learned during the present war, for subterranean works replaced the pre-war over-ground forts like Antwerp.

No army in the past has accomplished the feat of carrying two such fortresses simultaneously in face of an enormous scientific army. Even the Germans were repulsed with fearful loss when they assailed the British in the miserable fieldworks at Ypres.

ENEMY COMPLETELY SURPRISED.

The British assault on Thiepval completely surprised the enemy. Part of the garrison had been withdrawn to support Combles. General Sir Douglas Haig immediately attacked Thiepval from three sides simultaneously. Before the Germans could realise what had happened the British had stormed the outer works and reached the centre of Thiepval. Then the British artillery threw out a curtain fire which prevented German reinforcements joining the garrison. Enemy officers vainly endeavoured to rally the panic-stricken men, but the bulk of the garrison surrendered without an effort.

VERITABLE UNDERGROUND CITY.

A French engineer officer says that Thiepval was even stronger than Combles for it was a veritable underground city with galleries hewn in chalk. Fifty feet underground, there were three tiers absolutely secure from bombardment. Lifts took men and munitions to the surface. These lifts were responsible for the heavy Allied losses in the earlier attacks on the fortress.

HOW COMBLES FELL.

GERMAN RETREAT LIKE A PARTRIDGE DRIVE.

LONDON, October 1st.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, describing the capture of Combles, says:—At the outset the enemy's position was such that he had either to withdraw from the town or risk a miniature Sedan. Our bombardment gave no indication where our attack was going to be launched.

Two lines of trenches were easily taken, but a sunken road beyond these proved a more serious obstacle. We fought on, however, and cleared it yard by yard, the sight of the bolting Germans in the final stages being reminiscent of a partridge drive.

A DRAMATIC MOMENT.

The Germans began the evacuation of Combles at night, when the British artillery put a terrible barrage across every possible exit. Our patrols entered the town at three o'clock in the morning. It was a dramatic moment. A voice cried out: "Halt! Qui va là?" to which came the reply: "We're the British." Then came the delighted rejoinder: "Les Anglais! Bon!"

Thus the two armies were linked up at Combles.

A FOKKER FELL.

PARIS, September 29th.

A communiqué states that a Fokker was felled north of Rheims and another was badly hit and dived nose down into its own lines.

FARM CAPTURED.

We captured a strongly defended farm south-west of Lens.

BRITISH AIR ATTACK.

ON ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, September 30th.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a communiqué says:—Our aeroplanes attacked enemy reinforcements on the move yesterday.

Enemy aircraft patrolled actively behind their own lines, but showed little offensive enterprise.

PREPARING FOR FRESH ATTACKS.

ALLIES INCESSANTLY BOMBARDING.

PARIS, September 30th.

The Allies are incessantly bombarding the enemy positions on the Somme preparatory to early attacks.

We have progressed between Freignourt and Morval.

Intense artillery bombardment is proceeding north and south of the Somme.

THE BALKANS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREEK FLEET.

MORE VESSELS JOIN FRENCH SQUADRON.

ATHENS, September 29th.

There is an unconfirmed report that besides the *Hydra*, the battleships *Svetoslav* and *Pavlos* and four destroyers have placed themselves under the command of Admiral Fournier, the French Commander-in-Chief.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH BOMB MONASTIR.

LONDON, September 29th.

A French official report from Salonika states:—Our aeroplanes bombed Monastir and an explosion was observed.

BULGARIAN DEFEATS.

LONDON, September 29th.

A French official report from Salonika states that four Bulgarian attacks at Kajmakalan were repulsed with heavy losses.

An enemy attack in the Brod river region was completely defeated.

NAVAL ACTIVITY.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, September 29th.

The following steamers have been sunk: *Thelma* (British), *Kathilde* and *Stathe* (nationality unstated).

THE FATE OF THE "BREMEN."

A SUGGESTIVE "FIND."

PORTLAND, MAINE, October 1st.

A life-belt marked "Bremen" (the name of the German "merchantman" submarine) with the name of a maker at Wilhelmshaven, has been found ashore at Cape Elizabeth.

The life-belt is apparently new, has not been in the water long, and is stained with oil.

No wreckage has been found.

GENERAL.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S TIRADE.

GERMANY READY FOR PEACE.

LONDON, September 29th.

A further instalment of Dr. Bethman-Hollweg's speech in the Reichstag is to be heard as follows:—

After further abuse of Roumania which he described as expecting the reward of Judas, the Chancellor referred to the fighting. He admitted that the British and French had achieved successes in pressing back the German lines and inflicting heavy losses, both in men and material, but he asserted that they had failed in their object of rolling up the German front. He was confident they never would get through as little as the Russians in the East, while the repulse of the Allied attacks in the South-East had frustrated the great Entente plan to sever the connection of Germany with the Orient by the separate conquest of Turkey and Bulgaria and Austria-Hungary.

He declared that the Entente's lust of conquest was responsible for the daily heaping of mountains of corpses, as Germany had already declared her readiness for peace. He asked if any one in Germany dared now to demand peace in face of M. Briand's declaration.

FIERCE DENUNCIATION OF BRITAIN.

Continuing, the Chancellor said Great Britain was fighting for world supremacy, with an expenditure of strength unexampled in history, breaking one international law after the other. Great Britain was the most egotistical, the fiercest and the most obstinate of her enemies, and the German statesman hesitated to use against this enemy every available instrument, and thus shorten the war should be hanged. The Chancellor expressed disgust at and contempt for the allegations that all means of fighting were not being employed by Germany to the fullest possible extent.

THE DYING OF BRITISH UNIFORMS.

ALLEGED USE OF GERMAN INDIGO.

LONDON, September 29th.

Presiding at a meeting of the United Indigo and Chemical Co. at Manchester, Mr. C. J. Whittaker denounced the highly-placed men who were instrumental in deleting from Government contracts a clause providing that Army, Navy and Police uniforms must be guaranteed to be dyed with natural indigo, thus allowing them to be dyed with German synthetic indigo, thereby robbing indigo planters and throwing thousands of Indians into idleness.

LEATHER COMMANDEERED.

LONDON, September 29th.

The Army Council is commandeering leather in the United Kingdom suitable for Army boots.

CROP PROSPECTS IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, September 29th.

There have been splendid rains over most of New South Wales ensuring prolific crops.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

LONDON, September 29th.

Sir William Dunn has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, September 29th.

The death is announced of Sir Charles Cayzer, head of the firm of Cayzer, Irone & Co. Ltd., steamship owners of London, Liverpool, Manchester and Glasgow.

THE DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

MR. CHURCHILL GIVES EVIDENCE.

LONDON, September 29th.

Mrs. Winston Churchill gave evidence to-day before the Dardanelles Commission.

THE DARDANELLES COMMISSION.

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(Continued at foot of next Column.)

Hello! Are you there?

Oh, no, it's not nearly finished yet, and Haig's simply pouring shells across into the Hun positions north of the Somme.

Hand grenades, too, are the order of the day, and our boys do REALLY GOOD WORK with them.

Eh! What's that? What do they cost? Well, a £100 EXCHEQUER BOND represents about 800 hand-grenades, and these in the hands of a fast bowler you won't need my help to draw a mental picture.

Lively picture, eh? Yes, the Hongkong Bank gets the Bonds for you. Think it over. I'll ring off now. Bye-bye.

Do Yourself A Good Turn

Yes do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headaches, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

By Caking

Beecham's Pills a speedy and permanent cure may be effected is surely the best of turns. If you have lost your appetite or the power to assimilate food has become defective, if you suffer from biliousness, flatulence or other derangements of the digestive organs you will do yourself a real good turn if you take

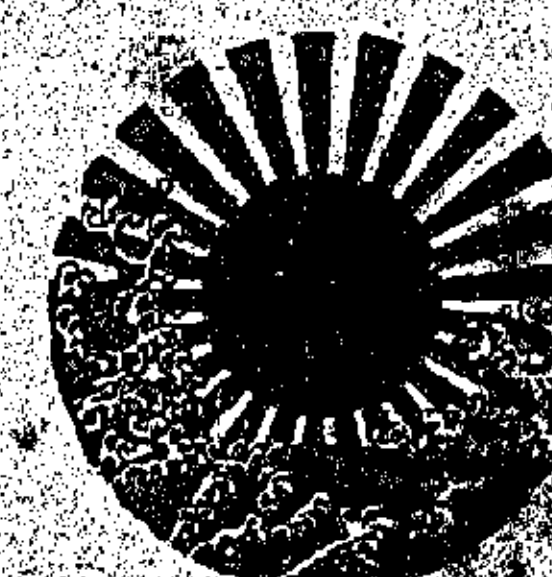
Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d (36 pills), 1/11d (56 pills), & 2/5 (168 pills).

(102-2)

Grand Prize of Honour

Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



ASAHI-BEER

SOLD EVERYWHERE

(108)

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

REMEDIAL MEASURES PROPOSED.

LONDON, September 29th.

A Board of Trade Committee has investigated the increase in the cost of foodstuffs and recommends the acceleration of the construction of merchant ships compatibly with Naval needs, the immediate provision of sufficient dockers and railwaymen to prevent congestion, the further restriction of imports, the Governmental development of direct sources of meat supply, meatless days once a week, and municipal shops for the sale of foodstuffs where there is reason to believe the retailers are making excessive profits.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THERAPION No. 16

THERAPION No. 17

THERAPION No. 18

THERAPION No. 19

THERAPION No. 20

GALLANT AIRMAN REWARDED.

LONDON, September 29th.

Flight Lieutenant Robinson, V.C., has been entertained at dinner by the Lord Mayor of Newcastle and presented with a cheque for £2,000.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From Hongkong PROPOSED SAILING Connecting with From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BELRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" ... 30th November.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For S.S. "CITY OF MANILA" ... On 10th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to Messrs & Co. CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

104

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"	On 3rd Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	On 3rd Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 5th Oct. 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANTU"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN," Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGHONG," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.
Occupying 4 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIHONG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 3rd Oct. at 2 P.M.
"HAIKIAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson	SUNDAY, 8th Oct. at Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Place).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.**

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

27

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to COLOMBO	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Str. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES 1916	Due at LONDON 1916
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 20
NOVARA	Oct. 20	Through Steamer	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORFOLK	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 17
NYANZA	Nov. 17	"MONGOLIA"	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	"MALWA"	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 28
NOVARA	Dec. 29	Through Steamer	Jan. 31	Feb. 11
SOMALI	Jan. 12	"KASHGAR"	Feb. 12	Feb. 19
NYANZA	Jan. 26	Through Steamer	Feb. 28	Mar. 11
NAMUR	Feb. 9	"ARABIA"	Mar. 11	Mar. 19

* Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NORFOLK	TUESDAY, 10th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 22nd October.
MALTA	MONDAY, 5th November.
NANKIN	SUNDAY, 19th November.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS
(Non-Transshipment),
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave H.K. about	Leave SPOON about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS AND DISPLACEMENT	TONS	SAILING DATE
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	16,000	THURSDAY, 5th Oct. at Noon.
	FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Iriawa	21,000	THURSDAY, 19th Oct. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU Capt. Noma	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct. at Noon.
	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. Kawajima	15,500	TUESDAY, 31st Oct. at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, HAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	NIKKO MARU Capt. Takeda	9,500	FRIDAY, 13th Oct. at 4 P.M.
	AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Nov. at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	BENTEN MARU Capt. Tomida	8,000	TUESDAY, 2nd Oct.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	TOTOMI MARU Capt. Enjo	8,000	TUESDAY, 2nd Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	SUNDAY, 16th Oct.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	KIRIN MARU Capt. Sasaki	8,000	THURSDAY, 5th Oct.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SAKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	13,500	FRIDAY, 13th Oct. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU Capt. Totsuwa	12,500	MONDAY, 9th Oct. at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON	TSUYAMA MARU Capt. ...	18,000	SATURDAY, 21st Oct.
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* Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER

TELEPHONE Nos. 91 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon
NIFFON MARU	11,000—16 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon
SEIYO MARU	14,000—13 knots	THURS., 9th Nov., Noon
SIBERIA MARU	18,000—18 knots	THURS., 5th Oct., Noon
KOREA MARU	18,000—18 knots	FRI., 17th Nov., Noon

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

* Cargo only.

† Proceeding to South American Ports.

‡ Omitting Manila, and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Pacific Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails
SEIYO MARU	14,000—13 knots	THURSDAY, 9th Nov.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,

King's Building. 121

TELEPHONE 291.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	STEAMERS	To SAIL.
	MAUGELAN	On or about 8th Oct.

For MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, TOBANE and SAIGON (Without Transshipment)	HOWEWARD	PAUL LECAT	CORDILLERE
		On or about 10th Oct.	On or about 23rd Oct.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Return Tickets to Europe available two years.

Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.

For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TELEPHONE 740.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

AMERICAN LINE.

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"HAWAII MARU" ... FRIDAY, 13th Oct. at 5 P.M.

† Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Shanghai and Moji.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.

"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... MONDAY, 2nd Oct. at 7 A.M.

"LUZON MARU" ... FRIDAY, 6th Oct. at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOERABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA.

"YERIMO MARU" ... Y. Funeso ... MONDAY, 2nd Oct. at Noon.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... T. Norikawa ... WEDNESDAY, 4th Oct. at 9 A.M.

† Proceeding to Anping, Takao and Tamsui.

‡ Proceeding to Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the BOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,

MANAGER,

No. 13 Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS

ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA

LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

EASTERN ... 21st Oct. ... On 10th Oct., 11 A.M.

ST. ALBANS ... 21st Oct. ... On 10th Nov., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless phy. Tel. ...

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, assuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.

All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,

AGENTS

TELEPHONE 744 and 745.

